North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 91. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Money's on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843).

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD's and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMONDS or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,.....	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned at the *Commercial Hotel.*
SODA WATER, 75 cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar per dozen.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen, if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 24, 1852.

ON SALE

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company,* at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th Nov[illegible] 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Pom.m Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper-ing Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coaked Plankt and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coaked; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

AUCTION MART.

THE undersigned has just received ex *Old England,* a splendid assortment of CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRAS, and LAMPS, consisting principally of

Elegant Bronzed 6, 8, and 10 light Chandeliers for candle shades.
" Hanging Lacquered Grecian Solar Lamps with ground plate glass dishes.
" Richly Plated Improved Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Cord.
" Improved Bronzed Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Chains.
" Bronzed Reading or Office Lamps.
" Do. Solar 1 and 2 Light Lamps.
" Lacquered Elephant Candelabra with cut glass drops for candle shades, 7-light.
" Bronzed Patent Solar Wall-Lamps with reflectors.
" Lacquered Patent Solar Table-Lamps with richly Gilt Opal Pillars and Pink Stripe.
" Lacquered Solar Table-Lamps (Figures).
" Do. Do. Do.
" Male and Female Figures.
" 7-light Figure Candelabras, Male and Female, with extra Branches for stand that they may be used for Candles or Solar Lamps.

The above have extra Shades, Glasses, and Chimnies, with Wicking, Pegs, Burners, &c., &c.

The above Magnificent Collection is now open to the Public at the AUCTION MART, to which the attention of this Community is respectfully invited.

W. E. AYER.

Shanghai, 23d April, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.
HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND
127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA; WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked *C/D,* received per *Old England,* can have the same on application to

SHAW, BEAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

S. C with D in a diamond.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghai or Canton.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

TO BE LET.

THE Small-footed DEER PARK, adjoining several commodious Chinese BUNGALOWS, measuring about 3½ Chinese Acres. Also 2 nice little COTTAGES well suited for the purpose required. The terms and condition of letting may be known on application to

MR. TUNSING.
Near the Great Temple.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1852.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN,"
SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS,
CONTRADICTED!
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT
AND
STRICTURES BY Dr. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been remarkably fine. The temperature has made a rapid increase over the previous week, the average has exceeded that of last week by no less than 10°, and that of the previous three years nearly 10°. The increased temperature and a heavy thunder shower on the night of the 19th, has produced a marked effect upon vegetation; the majority of flowering shrubs are now in full bloom, and the extensive fields of the *Brassica Sinensis* cultivated for the preparation of oil impart diversity to the surrounding landscape.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
16	F.	30.10	30.14	30.09	70.5	69.6	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.10
17	S.	30.08	30.23	30.06	66.5	68.5	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.30
18	S.	29.96	30.23	29.94	72.5	69.0	S.E.	S. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
19	M.	29.95	30.16	29.87	67.5	69.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.E. to N.W.	0.60	0.00
20	Tu.	29.78	30.05	29.63	68.3	61.5	S.	S.	0.10	0.00
21	W.	29.75	29.99	29.65	62.0	66.5	W.	N.W. to N.E.	0.50	0.15
22	Th.	29.76	29.91	29.68	77.5	66.0	S.S.W. to N.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
		Shanghae, 22d April, 1852.		Mean	72.9	68.4			Total 0.60	0.15

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 8.	Sydney,	Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	Feb. 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Mar. —.	Amoy,	Mar. 23.
Madras,	Feb. 13.	Hongkong,	Mar. 31.
Singapore,	Mar. 20.	Ningpo,	April —.
Penang,	Mar. 18.	New York,	Dec. 24.
Batavia,	Feb. 6.	San Francisco,	Mar. 7.
Manila,	Mar. 10.	Sdwich Islands,	Mar. —.

PASSENGERS.—Per the *Shanghai*, to Hongkong,—Mrs. Kay, Messrs. Rawson, Antrobus, Davidson, and Stuart. Per the *Katharine Sharer*, to London,—Messrs. J. Summer, and Sharer.

WE have received a file of papers from San Francisco, per the *Celestial*, Captain Palmer, and others from our friends, to the 7th ultimo.

Some damage had occurred to stores and houses through the heavy rains, but not to any great extent.

A partial suspension of the Quartz-Mining Companies' works had taken place, resulting from disappointment at the ill success of their operations caused by want of sufficient experience in that kind of Mining, which requires more capital than other mining together with practical knowledge, good machinery and great caution in their proceedings. We doubt not however, that the works will be resumed and we trust with much better success, as past failures will teach the miners to proceed more warily in future.

The following is the latest account of business:—

"Business is almost suspended by the rain, which appears to have extended up the country, cheering the Mining and Agricultural population, who had began to despond under the continued drought.

Small sales of Flour have been made at Drs. 9. The Barley and Oats on board the *Augusta*, have not been offered, the Consignees not being able to secure samples.

Stocks are dull. City Bonds have been sold at 47½. Scrip at 105 to 107. State 3 per cents are at 5 a 8 per cent. off principal and interest. 7 per cent. Stock at 62. War Loan Bonds have changed hands at 57, and Warrants at 45."—*San Francisco Daily Herald*, March 7.

ON Saturday, a Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Church was held, pursuant to a postponed notice to elect a new Committee for the present year.

Minutes of the Meeting will be found in another column.

We are glad to see a sum of money has been recommended to be raised on mortgage for the erection of a Parsonage.

Liable as our Chaplain is to be called upon to be the hospitable entertainer of guests from time to time who visit this port, it is only consistent that he should have suitable accommodation for that object, and that he should have a residence combining more conveniences than the present temporary domicile affords,—we are therefore well pleased that steps are shortly to be taken to carry out the proposition, recommended as it is likewise by reasons of economy.

The two despatches read to the Meeting had reference to the application of the late Trustees for a grant from H. M.'s Government for one-half of the repairs to the Church, which were rendered necessary by the falling in of the roof on the 24th June 1850, which grant however we regret to find that H. M.'s Government, refuse to make. The other despatch had reference to the grant for half the cost of building the tower also applied for by the Trustees, and we are glad to find that a sum equal to that subscribed by British Subjects, viz: 700 dollars was placed at the disposal of the Committee—this sum, as well as all future payments on behalf of H. M.'s Government towards the support of Trinity Church, is to be paid in Shanghai currency, and not in Mexican Dollars or Rupees as before by which a considerable loss was entailed.

PASSING along the public road the other day we observed the Chinese very busily engaged raising a piece of ground to the Southward of the Foreign Cemetery, and piling the ground for purposes of erecting walls. Upon inquiry into the circumstances connected therewith, we are informed that the ground has been sold by Fohkien men to some Cantonnese for the purpose of constructing a Cemetery!

This being the case, it behoves our Authorities to take cognizance of the matter, and prevent the thing being carried out. By the clause No. 15 of the Land Regulations it is provided, that—

"The native inhabitants of the said quarter must not rent to each other, nor may they again build houses there for the purpose of renting to Chinese Merchants."

Valuable as land is becoming to our Community, the probability is, that increased facilities will be required within a few years, therefore it is necessary to have a vigilant eye on the proceedings of the Chinese within the British limits. Independent of the infraction of our Treaty rights a Cemetery above all things, is about the most objectionable thing that could be formed so immediately in our vicinity, and this close to the new Hospital, now in process of erection, would be an augmented cause of annoyance.

We are not under much obligation to the Chinese Authorities, in their late proceedings with regard to land, and it would be folly to be at all delicate in claiming the full exercise of our Treaty rights in the present instance.

We trust, however, that H. M.'s Consul will have been apprized of the case we complain of, from some other quarter, if it have not already come under his own observation; so that we hope steps may have been taken ere this to put a stop to the matter brought under his Consular notice.

WERE we inclined to shelter ourselves from a wanton attack on a harmless notice of Dr. Legge's recent work on *The Notions of the Chinese on God and Spirits*, we might easily do so by observing that we cannot break lances with NEMO, and as our adversary must evidently belong to the *Shin* from the very assumption of his signature, one may readily excuse the somewhat virulent way in which a plain commendation of a scholarly work which we alluded to in our last issue, has been attacked.

Our Cotemporary the Editor of the *Hongkong Register*, after giving an exrtact from the said work, says in a concluding remark;—

"We would recommend the study of the work, especially to all the Protestant missionaries in China, and to others who have a taste in seeing a difficult subject handled in a scholarly manner. Roman Catholic missionaries will, we think, also find many things deserving their attention."—*Hongkong Register*, March 16.

We never have mixed ourselves up with the *vexata quæstio* at issue between the *Shin* and *Shang-te* advocates, nor is it likely that we ever shall do so; —our opinions as regards the advocacy of either in a secular paper are patent to our readers; but we do not deem it necessary on that account, if we meet with a well written book embodying the results of much study, and conveying general ideas on Chinese opinions,—to debar ourselves from noticing such a work for its intrinsic merits as the product of a highly intellectual and philosophical mind. We must repeat that "we believe such "works as the present are calculated to "rescue the subject under discussion from "the whirlpool of controversy, and place "it on an eminence where it will not fail "to attract the attention of thinking-"men." For the rest, it would occupy more time and space than we are inclined to bestow upon the discussion to reply to the several clauses of our Correspondent, and so we will take our leave of him;—which motion we doubt not would be carried at any public meeting—*nemine contradicente*.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You have several times repudiated, with an almost morbid horror, any wish to interfere in theological discussions.

No one will more readily agree with you than myself, that a newspaper is the very last place into which such subjects should be introduced. I have however several times observed in your paper, articles which were most decidedly (of course I suppose *unintentionally*) in favor of certain theological views.

In your last issue you review; "Notions of the Chinese concerning God "and Spirits;" and you must excuse me for saying, that I never saw a more *exparte* article in my life. In fact, if the author or his friends had wished to induce an extensive sale of the work, I do not think they could have panegyrized it more completely. I could say a good deal on the subject, but as it is rather the general principle, than the particular instance, which I wish to notice, I forbear expressing any opinion I may have formed, on the excellence of the work in question.

You say that Dr. Legge has brought forward astounding *proofs (!)* of the adoration by the Chinese of one Supreme Being.

Really Mr. Editor, I am tempted to ask, what is impartiality? Your definition appears to be: "Give no opinion, "but let what you *do* say, be all on one side." Did you come from Ireland lately, Mr. Editor?

But you go on: You "like the philo-"sophical character of his (Dr. Legges) "views."—This is the very point at issue; are Dr. Legges "philosophical views" *correct*, or are they not?

Again, you say that the "Edinburgh "Review" has lately touched on the subject in question; and that "the Reviewer "has mainly agreed with the views now "advocated by Dr. Legge."

It would surely have been only fair to state also, that this subject has been mentioned by some periodicals, of fully equal reputation in theological matters, in a manner by no means agreeing with those views.

Of course, Mr. Editor, all this laudation was *inadvertent* only: still I think that a little more care is advisable on your part, especially after having so strongly expressed your determination to take no part in this controversy.

Indeed in this very article I observe, that you "desire to preserve the silence" you "have usually maintained." What a pity you did not take the advice that you so judiciously administer to yourself: Of keeping silence. But, I beg your pardon, I have just caught sight of that prudent, qualifying clause, that you "have "usually maintained;" True, Mr. Editor, it is just the amount you have *usually* maintained, and no more:—why not let it be as much as you have always advocated?

I trust, Mr. Editor, that, in future, if you *are* going to espouse either side in a controversy, (whether theological or otherwise) that you will say so at once, and not bring in your remarks in so very candid and impartial a manner, unless the remarks themselves, are as candid, and as impartial, as the profession with which you usher them in.

At least, if ever you should remark on me, or anything in which I am interested. —Yours sincerely,

NEMO.

Shanghai, 19th April 1852.

WE gladly give insertion to the following beautiful lines.—

Lay her down in a lonely and darksome glade,
In the depths of a forest of cypress shade;
Where the sorrowful winds breathe their plaintive tone,
Through the withering fir, with a mournful moan.

Where the curlew may wail o'er her lonely bed,
And the dank, mosses damply may pillow her head;
Where the willow may weep o'er her early tomb,
And the night-shade cover her grave with its gloom.

And yet why should we mourn her premature grave,
And fold emblems of sorrow above her to wave;
For the cold hand of death was a sweet relief,
From the years of a life of sorrow and grief.

If life was a season of mourning and care,
And sorrow pursued her with bitterness there;
Oh! why should we grieve at that happy release,
That wafts the worn spirit to mansions of peace.

Then let her rest where the wild eglantine,
And wreaths of sweet roses above her may twine;
Where violets and jessamines their fragrance may shed,
And all things look bright round her beautiful bed.

Where soft southern winds may breathe gently around,
And the spring birds may sing with a joyous sound,
And the beams of the sun with a mellowing light,
May illumine her grave with their radiant delight.

O now that the tempests of sorrow are o'er,
Its billows have borne her to life's farthest shore,
And the day of her death was a happy release:
Then let spirit and dust repose sweetly in peace.

P.

WE give insertion to the following letter of A SOBER MINDED CHRISTIAN, but believe he has somewhat mistaken our Correspondent OBSERVER. The apparatus was incomplete at the time that letter was written;—we conceived it to be more as one of inquiry than finding fault with the erection of the Flag-Staff. If, however, we are mistaken in these remarks, he will have an opportunity of stating his own views on the subject.

THE FLAG-STAFF ON THE CHURCH-TOWER.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have waited for the issue of your number of Saturday last, for the purpose of seeing whether a reply would be made to your Correspondent OBSERVER, who refers with such regret to the Flag-Staff on the Church-Tower in his letter on the 28th ultimo. I think your remarks that followed his letter were extremely applicable to his pretended delicacy,—I trust that you will pardon me if I enlarge upon them.

For my own part I am a comparative stranger amongst the sober minded Christians of whom he speaks, and I must say, that I can see no possible objection to a display of our national Colours in commemoration of any national event. Your Correspondent has overlooked the fact that *that* flag has been raised to the eminence it occupies, solely and wholly, by the pure doctrines that the Church propagates, and wherever that Emblem of Freedom's Enterprize has unfurl'd its folds, there it can claim no other author. Does it disgrace the Church by acknowledging it as such? if it does pray let us destroy it.

As regards a land-mark your suggestions are quite correct that it is to be regretted that the Inland position of the Church prevents the attainment of an object so desirable in this level Country. At Home every parish school-boy has recognized the Old Church-Tower as a land-mark, and the mariner as he passes our native but now distant shores uses them and has used them for centuries as his guide. Your Correspondent's ideas about the Flag-Staff being a new fashioned Electrometer are also absurd and ridiculous. A more favorable step could not have been taken for preserving so prominent a building from the most destructive weapon in the war of Elements. God in the magnitude of his Divine liberality, has permitted us to look so deeply into the wonders of his creation, that by the aid of science and research the most disastrous contingencies are to be avoided. An Eminent writer has remarked "that of all "the glories of science, none equals that of a well directed attempt at the diminishing "the risk of human life."

We are bound to assemble in that sacred edifice without regard to times or seasons, and the atmosphere may possibly be deronged by the powerful influence of electricity at the time when we are tendering our supplications to be delivered from its direful effects. If he has allowed us to ascertain a remedy we are guilty of suicide if we neglect to use it. The architectural designs of our Churches render them almost the first objects of attack, and if in our imperfect endeavours to praise and worship God here on earth, we use these designs for the honor that is due unto his name, we are not to presume they are exempt from the course of natural events. Viewing the matter in either light the plan is to be approved of and in conclusion I would appropriately direct your Correspondent's attention to the words of the great Psalmist, when referring to the wonders and works of the Lord he says, that "A wise man doth "not well consider this and a fool doth "not understand it."—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A SOBER MINDED CHRISTIAN.
Shanghai, April 21st, 1852.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 5.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Stir yourself, Sir, for again the daylight breaks upon us, and while the light shines we must open our eyes and look around. Our position during the night, you see, has been between the *Tsáng-mung*, or great west gate of Súchau and the *Tú-sun-tshdw* 渡僧橋 or *Bonze-ferry-bridge*, which crosses the stream, called *Hiá-dong*, that runs off in a westerly direction by that place—for all sorts of Chinese amusements,—called *Chú-kid-tshwang* 朱家莊. Let us now steer north, round this elbow, and under the *Shán-dong bridge* off to the foot of the *Hú-tsheu-shán*, 虎邱山 or *Tiger-mound-hill*; it is only nine *lee*, or three miles to the north-west. Now we are moving along the canal of the *Shán-dong* 山塘. See how numerous those beautiful *pai-fong*, 牌坊 *monumental gateways*, or honorary portals are,—all along the *Shán-dong street*. There must be at least a score of them. The friends of the wise and virtuous about Súchau could not have found much difficulty in moving the *shun-tsz* 聖旨 or *sacred will* of the Emperors to grant permission for the erection of so many monuments. How strange that the law which was so inexorable as to demand the sacrifice of *five men* for the political offences of a people, should afterward permit the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of their virtue. Such appears to be the case in regard to the large tablet here erected in 1628-9, with the inscription *Wú-jin-tsz-mó* 五人之墓 *the tomb of five men*. Where the street is not occupied with those beautiful monuments, and the extensive *halls* of various *guilds*, you can enter the shops and buy all sorts of toys, baskets, pictures, fans, lanterns, pewter utensils, &c.; or you can get a meal from a cookshop, take a cup of tea, or get your coat dyed any color you please. Beside these conveniences you can enter floricultural and horticultural establishments, and enjoy the delicious opening blossoms of the plum, peach, or cherry; or view the beauties of the *magnolia conspicua*; or purchase a cypress tree transmuted by Chinese labour into a *lion*, a *deer*, a *monkey*, or even a *goose*. If you don't like these recreations, let me fix you at a point on the canal where the *Shán-dong* bridge bears south, and the *Wá-ché* or *Five-carriage* bridge bears west, with another fine canal in that direction. Here you will have a good view of the numerous passing boats, some of them appearing to have every comfort for a family, with that power of locomotion which gives change of scene and that "variety which is the spice of life, that gives it all its flavor." The view on the banks of the streams from here, is decidedly pretty. In addition to the handsome willows which skirt the shore, you will be gratified by seeing such *halls* as the *Táng-jin-táng* 同仁堂 *United Benevolence-hall* which supplies coffins to the poor; the *Pú-tshe-táng* 普濟堂 which distributes money to the destitute; and the *Tshih-ying*, 接嬰 which *táng* or hall *receives foundlings* and *orphans*. These are institutions which every good man must rejoice to see among a heathen people, but which he will find to be so administered, as to indicate the need of a strong infusion of Christian principle before they will efficiently perform the duties indicated by their signboards.

The *Hú-tsheu-shan*, or *Tiger-mound-hill*, is now one of the prettiest places about Súchau. It has in all probability received large accessions within 4,000 years from the force of a large river. The Topographical account of Súchau (sometimes bound up in 40 thin octavo volumes) says that it was anciently called *Hai-yung-shán*,—or *the Hill thrown up by the sea*. It was in the 6th year of the 72d Emperor of China, [reckoning with Medhurst from the first emperor of the Historical Period, *Tee Yaou*], *Kin Wang* of the *Chow* dynasty (B. C. 512), that *Heh-lü* the king of *Woo* (which petty kingdom then embraced Súchau) was interred upon this hill. Three days after his burial a *white tiger* appeared upon his grave, and for *that reason* it has been called the *Hú-tsheu-shán* or *Tiger-mound-hill*. It is estimated to be 130 feet high and 2,100 feet in circuit. The Topography states further, that 3,000 two-eged swords were buried here with this king of *Woo*. Between the two points of the hill there was a pond, which the ancients were unable to fathom. This was called the sword pond. The 84th Emperor of China, *Tsing-tsz-wáng*, who came to the throne B. C. 220—and built the Great Wall, hearing of the deposit of swords, had the ground dug over in search of them, but did not succeed in finding them. Seeing a tiger standing in front of the grave, he drew his sword to kill him, but the tiger vanished, and the blow fell upon the *Thousand-men's-rock*, which bears the mark of it to this day. This rock received the name of *Thousand-men's-rock*, because some time during the *Táng* dynasty (between A. D. 620 and 935 a Buddhist priest of the name of *Seng-kúng* used this stone for a *keáng-tai* or pulpit, and a thousand people sat upon the stone to listen to his doctrines. The people would not credit his doctrine; but there was alongside a *stone*, which nodded its head in assent to his preaching; and he took this stone to be his disciple. Below the rock there is a pool 130 paces in circuit, in which the *water-lily* came up spontaneously as evidence of the truth of the doctrines of the priest *Seng-kúng*. To the west of the *Thousand-men's-rock* was a *fán-king-tai*, or altar for translating the classics [of Buddha]. To the southeast was a stone altar, on which the Buddhist neophytes received baptism of fire [administered by applying a burning incense-stick to the shorn head nine times]. The seven-storied pagoda on the summit of the hill was built where formerly the great mandarin named *Wong* used to sit to play the guitar, some time during the *Tsin* dynasty (between 317 and 419 A. D.) If his excellency *Chá-yüen* could not see all the beauties of the place in *several* days, *how can* I include them all in a single paragraph? The *Shán-dong* canal, and road which leads from Súchau by the hill, were made by *Peh-ché-e*, the *fú* magistrate of Súchau, during the reign of *Hewen-tsung* the 160th Emperor of China, and the 6th of the *Táng* dynasty, between 718 and 736 A.D. The Emperor *Káng-hi* visited the place in the 28rd year of his reign A. D. 1685, and perpetrated four verses of poetry on the occasion. These verses are written—

Tsih-tsih, ping-ping, tsih,
Ping-ping-ping; tsih-tsih, ping.
Tsih-ping, ping-tsih-tsih,
Tsih-tsih, tsih-ping-ping.

So, Mr. Editor, when you wish to perpetrate poetry in Chinese, you have *the tones* to be used in the *Wú-yin-tsz*, or *poetry of five words*. But as the meaning of the lines would be better understood if I should give you an English prose translation, I will venture it, though the Emperor would not thank me, I am sure, for thus spoiling his beautiful poetry.

The stone is here, but he who inflicted the blow is gone:
Here too, is the pulpit of Seng-kúng:
I love to look but on the prospect behind the hill,
And view the wild fields in their beautiful confusion.

When I tell you that this hill has been nearly as fruitful of poetic and prose productions as the falls of Niagara, you will, I am sure, not wish me to translate any more of it for you.

As the weather is rainy and the roads muddy, we shall content ourselves with going merely to the gateway of the *Hú-tsheu-shán*, or *Tiger-mound-hill*. What a pity that we cannot ascend even to its *thousand men's rock*, and rummage its

temples, and climb its *seven-storied* pagoda, and look out upon the lofty surrounding hills, and tarry there till moonlight. How sentimental we might become if we did! But as we cannot view the lovely scene, and have the benefit of its inspiration; let me take you back to the canal around the city, and passing the *hog pens*,—towards the Emperor's large grain-junks, some of them even more than 600 tons burden,—you can there hear such a *squealing* as you never heard since the days when Dan O' Connell used to have ten thousand of the finest *pizantry* in the world following him.

Look to the left there, Mr. Editor, that *idol-temple* is the *Tá-wong-miaw* 大王廟. As we are green-horns at sea, we are not able to appreciate the services of *the great god* inside, who (a sort of *Neptune*) has charge of the winds and tides, and is therefore, propitiated by all the old sailors on these inland waters. Our canal is now about two hundred yards wide as we sail along the northern wall of the city and by the *Tsee-mung* 齊門 or north gate, toward the *Leu-mung* 婁門 or East gate. See, there's *eight thousand miles* of timber!.... You think that's *stretching*, do you? Well, sir, down in Maine there, when they want to move eight thousand miles of wood, they make it up into *rafts* of 400 sticks each, and then the *rafts* will be only *twenty* miles long: and sometimes they place the rafts ten-by-ten beside each other, and so the rafts cover a length of only *two* miles. You see there is a little over two miles of rafts *here*, and they average ten rows of rafts, and 400 sticks to a raft,—just a little over eight thousand miles of sticks,—capital sticks for making rail fences, or for building Chinese houses.

Look at that nicely-kept idol-temple ashore there! The inscription says that it is the *Tá-tee-sz*, 土地祠 and it is the special business of the god within to look after old mother *Earth*, and see that she brings forth her productions in due season.

As we haul up from an East to a South course toward the *Leu-mung*, or East gate we can see the *shipyards*, with many junks on the stocks—and carpenters and sawyers in abundance. But, Mr. Editor, one of those sawmills at Wilmington in North-Carolina would saw up more timber in a day than their hundreds of laborers. The population, you see, which was diminishing toward the East gate, has now grown so thin that you see only a dwelling here and there. Now let us go under the *tiaw-tshaw*, or *drawbridge*, and on to the *Fúng-mung* 對門 or Southeast gate. Those *bamboos* made up in *rafts* along the right bank of the canal would *reach from Shanghai to the Sandwich Islands* if placed end to end. About 4 *lee*, or a ninth of the whole canal only is unoccupied, and that is between the *Leu-mung* and the *Fúng-mung*, or the East and Southeast gates. Here too, the canal is narrower, being little over 100 yards. The whole western side of the city outside, the population is as dense as within the city itself. Amid the throng of human beings, how strange that there should be so much harmony and so little *jarring*. Every man seems bent on minding his own business; so, instead of going into their midst again to-night, we will enter the *shuy-quán-mung* or *canal gate*, by the side of the *Fúng-mung*, which is the Southeast gate, and take up a position here for the night. Paying a cent for your protection from thieves, you can thus spend a pleasant night within the walls of the city of Súchau along with your friend

O. P. Q.

Minutes of a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church at Shanghae, held at the British Consulate on the 17th April, 1852. Rutherford Alcock, H. M. Consul, in the Chair.

Present,—B. Robertson, T. C. Beale, W. Kay, J. H. Winch, H. H. Kennedy, J. M. Smith, D. Potter, W. Hutchison, F. H. Hale, Esqrs.; Dr. Murray, and The Revd. J. Hobson, Chaplain.

After some preliminary observations from the Chairman, it was

Proposed by D. Potter, Esq., seconded by W. Kay, Esq.—

That Mr. Hale be requested to act as Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting held at the British Consulate, on the 29th December, 1851, were then read by the Secretary, also Two Despatches from Viscount Palmerston dated respectively the 22d December, 1851. The list of contributors to Pew rents, and a detailed statement of Expenses for the Church for the Quarter ending 31st March, were laid on the table.

The following Resolutions were then moved and passed:—

1st, Proposed by H. H. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by J. H. Winch, Esq.—

That the thanks of the meeting be cordially given to the Committee for their services during the past year, and that—T. C. Beale, Esq., J. M. Smith, Esq., and D. Potter, Esq., be the Committee for the year 1852-53.

2d, Proposed by W. Kay, Esq., seconded by H. H. Kennedy, Esq.—

That it appears desirable to the meeting, for reasons of economy and comfort, to raise upon mortgage a sum sufficient to build a Parsonage house, on the Western portion of the Church ground, such sum not to exceed (Drs. 5,000) Five Thousand Dollars.

3d, Proposed by Dr. Murray, seconded by J. M. Smith, Esq.—

That on erecting any monumental tablets in the Church a fee of (Drs. 20) Twenty Dollars a superficial foot be paid towards the funds.

4th, Proposed by J. H. Winch, Esq., seconded by D. Potter, Esq.—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to H. M. Consul for his able conduct in the Chair.

Rutherford Alcock,
Chairman.

We have extracted the following particulars of the proposed route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from a pamphlet recently forwarded to us from Washington.—

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Ever since the discovery of America, the idea of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans has occupied the attention of men. Monarchs on their thrones—Navigators on the ocean—Merchants at their desks—Men of science in their closets, all have had their attention turned to the consummation of this great project; and indeed, from the prodigious results which must flow from its accomplishment, it was well worthy of all the attention which could be bestowed on it. Various enterprises have, from time to time, been set on foot to open this desirable communication between the two oceans, as yet with no practical result. This has arisen partly from the gigantic character of the undertaking—making it too much for individuals to accomplish; but principally from the fact, that no nation had a sufficient and positive interest in its accomplishment to induce any government to undertake it. Indeed the fear of rival commercial interests has induced each government in its turn to avoid any participation in it.

A new era, however, has dawned upon us, offering the most favorable auspices for a speedy and certain accomplishment of this great project. The settlement of the Oregon boundary and the acquisition of California by the United States have made it the interest of the people and the government to effect this great enterprise; and thus, while certainly promoting the one, this young republic will have the glory of accomplishing a project, first suggested by the illustrious discoverer of this continent, but which up to this time has baffled the exertions of man. It would seem as if, in the designs of Providence, the accomplishment of this great undertaking was to be effected by citizens of the two republics of North America, certainly of all the nations of the earth the two most interested in the project of connecting the two oceans.

In the history of man, it has always been observed that great events are preceded by the circumstances which prepare the way for their accomplishment. The settlement of the Oregon boundary and the acquisition of California constitute one of these circumstances. The other is one, from which our sister Republic of Mexico will have a full share in the glory which will result from a connexion of the two oceans; for, as if in anticipation of the development of those events, which would lead to this great result and on her part to aid in its accomplishment, the government of Mexico in 1842 made a most liberal grant to one of her most distinguished citizens, Don José de Garay. The spirit of the grant is worthy of the enlightened age in which we live, and reflects the highest honor on the Mexican Republic; for, disregarding those interests which are purely selfish, she has opened the advantages resulting from the oceanic communication to the citizens of the whole world. In other respects, the conditions of this grant are such as to offer the strongest indocements to capitalists and to men of enterprise to embark in the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The honor of the Mexican Government is pledged under the most solemn guarantees to carry out all its provisions in good faith to the grantee, and to all those who may acquire rights under his grant. There can be no doubt, that if any other measures are required at her hands to give efficacy to the grant, they will cheerfully be made; for her high character as a nation and her clearest interests equally conspire to induce on her part full aid and co-operation in the successful accomplishment of this great work. (The terms of the grant will be found in the Appendix marked No. 2.)

A primary condition imposed on the grantee Don José de Garay was that he should "cause to be made at his own expense a survey of the ground and direction which the route should follow, and also of the ports which may be deemed most commodious."

Mr. De Garay, as will be seen from his eloquent memorial—to be found in the Appendix No. 1—was deeply impressed with the vast results which would grow out of this magnificent project, presenting to his mind, as it must to every one, results as beneficent and as extensive to man, as the discovery of the new world has effected, great and astounding as they have been.

Mr. De Garay was determined, so far as depended on him, that no expense or other means should be spared in obtaining all the necessary information, and that every measure in procuring the preliminary knowledge should be conducted so as to secure accuracy and should be pursued in a spirit commensurate with the great results which he had determined to accomplish. He therefore resolved to employ gentlemen known to the scientific world as the most eminent in their profession, and established a board composed of the following gentlemen:—

Signor Cayetano Moro, *Director.*
Lieut. Col. De la Trouplivierre R. } *Engineers.*
Capt. Gonsales of the Staff Corps, }
Don Pedro Garay, First Officer of the Ministry of War, as *Secretary and Treasurer.*
Don Mauro Guido, Lieut. of the Navy, *Assistant.*

To whom were also added Don Manuel Robles of the Engineer Corps and Professor of Astronomy, and Geodesia of the Military College of Mexico; and Don Andres del Rio, who classified the geological portion of the survey. This last had been the friendly companion of Baron de Humboldt in Mexico.

The instructions of Mr. De Garay to this board were to take nothing on rumor, but to bring everything to the test of personal observation. With all the appliances necessary for the surveys, which the liberal proprietor had amply provided, the commission set out for Tehuantepec on the 30th April, 1842, and continued from time to time their explorations in the field, and reducing their work, for a period of eighteen months.

(To be continued.)

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.—[From a paper by Bejamin Silliman in the new number of Silliman's Journal.]

"You may inquire what has formed the excavations of Mammoth Cave. I answer clearly and decidedly, *water*, and no other cause. Nowhere else can we find such beautiful sculptured rocks as in Mammoth Cave; such *perfect* unequivocal and abundant proofs of the action of running water in corroding a soluble rock. The rough hewn block in the quarry does not bear more distinct proofs of the hammer and the chisel of the workman, than do the galleries of Mammoth Cave of the denuding and dissolving power of running water. At Niagara we see a vast chasm evidently cut by water for seven miles, and still to progress, but we cannot see beneath the cataract the water-worn surfaces, nor the rounded angles of the precipice—while the frosts and rains of countless winters have reduced the walls of the chasm itself to a talus of crumbling and moss-grown rocks. But in the Mammoth Cave we see a freshness and perfection of surface, such as can be found only where the destructive agencies of meteoric causes are wholly absent, aided and quickened as those are on the upper surface by the processes of vegetable life, wholly unknown in the cave. Here we have the dry beds of subterranean rivers, existing exactly as they were left thousands of years ago by the stream which flowed through them when Niagara was young. No angle is less sharp, no groove or excavation less perfect than it was originally left, when the waters were suddenly drained off by cutting their way to some lower level. The very sand and rounded pebbles which pave the galleries now and formed the bed of the stream of old, have remained in many of the more distant galleries untrodden even by the foot of man. The rush of ideas was strange and overpowering as I stood in one of these before unvisited avenues, in which the glow of a lamp had never before shone, and considered the complex chain of phenomena which were before me. They were the delicate silicious forms of cyathophylla and encrinites, protruding from the softer limestone which had yielded to the dissolving power of the water; these carried me back to that vast and desolate ocean in which they flourished and were entombed as the crystalline marble was slowly cast around them. Vast chronicles of a distant epoch. Then there were the long succeeding epochs of the upper secondary, and these past, the slow but resistless force of the contracting sphere elevated and drained the rocky beds of the ancient ocean; the action of meteorological causes commenced, and the dissolving power of fresh water, following the almost invisible lines of structure in the rocks, began to hollow out these winding paths, slowly and yet surely. But I need not attempt to paint a picture in detail whose outlines in simple truth are so grand, and I will apologize for detaining you so long. I wish that all my scientific friends could visit the Mammoth Cave; it teaches many lessons in a manner not to be learned so well elsewhere, and in this respect I was most agreeably disappointed. I had heard that its interest was chiefly scenic; but I found it to exceed my utmost expectations as well in its illustrations of geological truth, as in the wonderful character of its features. I will not detain you with any attempts at descriptions of single parts, as no description can awaken those peculiar and deep emotions, which a personal study of its details is calculated to produce.

"I know not how or where to stop, however, in my account of this interesting place. Excuse me if I trespass yet a little longer on your patience. In traversing the high vaulted galleries of the cave, our attention was occasionally arrested by the sound of falling water. We soon learned that in such cases we were in the vicinity of an entirely new feature in this subterranean region. Approaching cautiously to the spot from which the sound proceeds, we find usually a deep pit often surmounted by a dome. These pits are of various depths, but usually not less than one hundred feet, and cut down with walls of limestone so entirely vertical, that in many cases we were able to measure them from the edge with a line and plummet. When the gallery leads to the upper portion of one of these vertical excavations, it is called a *pit*; if on the other hand the approach is from beneath, it is usually called a *dome*, from the regular and arched appearance of the ceiling. These pits or domes are sometimes of almost incredible height, and I am satisfied that, in one or two instances, they reach through the entire vertical thickness of all the strata composing the cave, or near three hundred feet. Such is Gorin's dome, one of the most remarkable features of the cave. Without seeing them you will hardly credit and can hardly appreciate the sharpness with which the vertical walls of this pit are moulded into architectural forms. At one point the outer diameter of the circle bounding it comes so close to one of the adjacent galleries, that the thin shell of interposed rock has been removed for a space two feet square, through which, as through a window, the observer may put his head and obtain an imperfect glimpse of the interior. You perceive that the loop-hole through which you look is midway between the ceiling and the first gallery below, and by a Bengal-light or other powerful illumination, a tolerable view is obtained of the vast proportions of this monolithic structure, built without hands. I was provided with the means of producing the Drummond light, and with the guide, my assistant, and Mr. Mantell, we succeeded in making the perilous descent (where only by groping in the dark over profound chasms could we find a foothold) to a point some hundred feet below the opening above described. Here we erected the Drummond light, and by its aid obtained the first view of its lofty ceiling. The dome is of an irregular outline, in the main ovoidal, and from the ceiling hangs a great curtain of sculptured and vertically-grooved rock unsupported below, with the graceful outline and apparent lightness of actual drapery. A small stream of water falls from the top, which is broken into spray long before it reaches the bottom, and keeps the whole interior wet with its splashing. No gallery has been found which leads to the bottom of this most beautiful dome. We found other similar domes in which the pendent curtain just described had fallen, and portions of it but little removed from their original position, seemed poised to a second fall.

"Of the mysterious rivers, with their many-tongued echoes—the mounds of mud and drift which they annually heap up,—the long miles of avenues which stretch away beyond them, rugged or smooth, —and of the vaulted ceilings, crystal grottoes and gypsum coronets which tempt the mineralogist to untiring exploration, I must say nothing, for I have already gone too far in trespassing so much upon your kindness."—*New York Literary World*, June 28.

(Continued from No. 73.)

The following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled Agreement of the Chronology of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epochs* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

	Years before J. C.
Sophocles born	495
Tribunes of the People established at Rome	491
Victory of Marathon, in the third year of the 72d Olympiad. According to Pausanias, nine thousand Athenians commanded by the brave Miltiades, defeated three hundred thousand Persians	490
Herodotus born	490
Coriolanus, out of deference for his mother, raised the siege of Rome, then reduced to extremity	488
Xerxes, 4th King of the Persians	486
Expedition of Xerxes against Greece	481
Xerxes vanquished at Sea near to Salamis	480
Themistocles bore off all the honour of this Victory of the Greeks.	
Mardonius, General of Xerxes, conquered on land near to Plates	479
Confucius dies	479
The Fabii of Rome being charged to guard the frontier of their country on the side of the City of Veii, were all cut to pieces	477
Yen-vang, 81st Emperor of China, and 27th of the 3d Dynasty	475
Under the reign of this Prince, the Principality of Ou was conquered by the King of Yu Yué. The Envoy of the Prince of Ou demanded Peace, and much vaunted the moderation his Master had shewn, a few years before; but the Prime-Minister of Yu Yué answered him abruptly: "It is true that Heaven then offered you our Kingdom; and you were impious enough to despise the offering. Heaven now offers us yours, and we accept it." What a singular mode of thinking.	
Artaxerxes Longimanus, shared his authority in the throne with his father Xerxes	472
Thucydides born	471
Socrates born	469
Tching-ying-vang, 82d Emperor of China, and 28th of the 3d Dynasty	468
Under this reign the Principality of Tsay was abolished by the usurpation of it by the Prince of Tchou.	
Artaxerxes Longimanus, 5th King of Persia reigns alone	465
Esdras comes to Jerusalem, to regulate the Affairs of the Jews	
This was at the end of the seventh year of Artaxerxes, counting from the association of that Prince with the Empire of Persia.	
Hypocrates is born	460
Esther, a jewish maiden, becomes the wife of Artaxerxes or Ahasuerus	459
This occurred in the seventh year of Artaxerxes reigning alone. There is no necessity to believe that Mordecai, uncle of this princess, had actually been brought captive from Jerusalem into Chaldea. The Scriptures say, truly, that Mordecai was of the number of the Captives that had been brought away to Babylon, and in another place, that he was son of Jaïr, son of Shimei, son of Kish "who had been carried away captive, &c." But in the first passage this term "carried away captive" alludes to the captives originally carried away into Chaldea, without applying particularly to Mordecai; and the other, the same term may be applied to the progenitors of this great man Jaïr, Shimei, and Kish, &c., who were personally carried away with the captives. Now according to this interpretation which is certainly not constrained, there remains no longer any difficulty as regards the received opinion that we have followed here touching Ahasuerus the husband of Esther or Hadassar.	
NEHEMIAH is invested with plenary power to rebuild Jerusalem	453
This took place in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes, reckoning from his first association in the throne with his father Xerxes, according to the style of the book of Esdras, differing in this respect from the book of Esther.	
Epoch of Seventy Weeks prophesied of by the Prophet *Daniel* begins	453
Periclès elected General of the Athenians	
Decemvirs established at Rome	450
Kao-vang, 83d Emperor of China and 29th of the 3d Dynasty	440
In the short space of a few months the crown of the late Emperor Tching-vang descended successively to his three sons. The Eldest immediately succeeded him, and was quickly killed by his Second brother. The Third wrath at this assassination, speedily raised some troops, and attacked the Usurper. He conquered, took him prisoner and had him immediately strangled. The two former Princes are not usually reckoned in the list of Emperors. Kao-vang was not deficient in merit; but he did not possess ability enough to remedy effectually the evils of the Empire.	
Peridicas, second of the name, 11th King of Macedon	439
Methon, Author of the Lunar Cycle of nineteen years, observed the Summer-solstice on the 28th of June, the 316th year of the era of Nabonassar	432
Peloponnesian War, was begun in the Spring of this year; it was marked by an Eclipse of the Sun that occurred during Summer, according to Thucydides, and fixed by calculation to the 3d of August	431
Plato born	428
Hoay-li-vang, 84th Emperor of China, and 30th of 3d Dynasty	425
The first year of this reign is celebrated in Chinese History by the dissensions that arose on all sides amongst the Princes of the Empire. It is called Tchen-koue, "The epoch of the Kingdoms at War." The principality of Tsin was divided between three usurpers, who were the Princes of Han, of Ou, and of Tchao.	
Xerxes, second of the name, 6th King of Persia	
Sogdian, 7th King of Persia	424
Solar Eclipse, happened according to Thucydides, some months after the death of Artaxerxes Longimanus. By calculation it is fixed for the 21st of March	
Darius Nothus, 8th King of the Persians	423
Amyrthæus, King of Egypt, after having driven out the Persians	
Archelaüs, King of Macedon	
Nicias, an Athenian General, beaten near Syracuse in the 19th year of the Peloponnesian War. The Eclipse that frightened the Athenians before the battle, is placed by calculation on the 27th of August	413
Meïbiates, who had thrown himself amongst the Lacedemonians, is suspected, and leaves them	412
Euripides dies	410
Nephritis, King of Egypt	407
Artaxerxes Mnemon, 9th King of Persia	
Lysander, the Lacedemonian General, takes Athens, and terminates the famous war of the Peloponnesus	404
Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse	
Xenophon, conducts the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Persia	401
Gan-vang, 85th Emperor of China, and 31st of the 3d Dynasty	
In the second year of this Prince's reign, a part of the Mountain named Kouay-shan fell into the river Hoang-ho, whereby that river was so greatly impeded as to inundate a large tract of country.	
Agesilaüs, King of Lacedemon, carries the war into Persia	397
Conon, an Athenian, Admiral of the Persian fleet beats the Lacedemonians near to Cnidus in Caria. Solar Eclipse, related by Xenophon, a little after the naval victory of Conon	394
Corinthian War, that lasted eight years	
Conon rebuilds the Port of the Piræus at Athens	
Magon, the Carthaginian General, beaten near to Messina by the Tyrant Dionysius	393
Camillus, the *Roman Dictator*, takes the rich and ancient City of Veii	390
The Gauls take Rome in the 363rd year after its foundation	390
Aristotle is born	384
Demosthenes is born	381
Mausole, King of Caria, dies	379
Artaxerxes Mnemon makes peace with the Greeks	378
Peammuthis, 17th King of Egypt	376
Lie-vang, 86th Emperor of China, and 32d of 3d Dynasty	375
The Princes of the Empire affected to despise him. These Princes or Feudatory Kings at that time were those of Tchou, Tsin, Yen, Tsi, Ou, Han, Tchao, Lou, and Song.	
Epaminondas, conquers the Lacedemonians at Leuctra	371
Ptolemy, the 20th King of Macedon	370
Cleanthes wrote his history at this time	
Hien-vang, 87th Emperor of China, and 33d of the 3d Dynasty	368
Chinese annals boast greatly of the talents of Kong-sun-yang, Prime-Minister of the Prince of Tsin. He was a native of the Principality of Ou, and a disciple or clerk of the Minister of that State, when the latter died. A little before his death, the Prince of Ou asked his dying minister, on whom he would counsel him to fix his regards as a successor in the Ministry, whereon he immediately named Kong-sun-yang. As the Prince did not reply, the dying minister quickly added: "Prince you are silent, perhaps you think that my personal friendship for this man has caused me to speak in his favor; but I repeat it, either slay Kong-sun-yang or rather make him Prime-Minister. The Prince of Ou did neither, and he had cause to blame himself. Kong-sun-yang, excluded from the Ministry, went into the service of the Prince of Tsin, and made that State formidable to all China."	
Theos or *Tacus*, 11th King of Egypt	365
Camillus, the *Roman Dictator*, dies	362
Artaxerxes Ochus, 10th King of Persia	361
Nectanebes, 12th King of Egypt	358
Philip, King of Macedon, conquers the Athenians at Methone	357
Social War against Athens	356
Alexander the Great is born, in the first year of the 106th Olympiad	356
Artaxerxes Ochus, reconquers Egypt	350
Epicurus is born	341
Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians	340
Arcas or *Arsgus*, 11th King of Persia	339
Philip, conquers the Athenians at Chæronea	338
Darius Codomanus, 12th King of Persia	
Philip slain by Pausanias	336
Alexander the Great, King of Macedon	
Alexander takes and destroys Thebes	335
Alexander conquers the Persians at the passage of the Granicus	334
Alexander conquers the Persians at Issus	333
Alexander takes the City of Tyre	
He marches to Jerusalem where he is received by the High Priest Jaddus	332
Manasseh, brother of Jaddus, First Pontiff of the Schismatic Samaritans	

(To be continued.)

ODDS AND ENDS,

CONTRIBUTED TO THE NEW YORK LITERATY WORLD, BY AN OBSOLETE WRITER.

No. I.—HAPPINESS.

There probably was never an age of the world in which so much pains were taken to make mankind better and happier: and yet, from the experience of a long life, as well as a pretty extensive acquaintance with past generations, derived from history, I doubt whether the present has much to boast of in comparison with the past. In morals we certainly have not improved upon the patriarchs of the Scriptures; and as regards happiness, the outward condition of a large portion of the human race, in countries that boast of the highest degree of civilization and refinement, will derive no triumphs from a comparison with those periods of pastoral simplicity which, however embellished by poetry, certainly once existed in the world.

After all, however, happiness, although the universal pursuit of mankind, is not identified with any condition of life, any mode of enjoyment, or any advances in mere human knowledge. It is a creature of the mind more than of the body, and the most common error we commit is that of estimating the happiness of men by their possession of what we suppose the means of being happy. If it were possible for us to be content with our condition in life, without sinking into utter listlessness and apathy, that would probably come as nearly as anything to the *summum bonum* which so puzzled the ancient philosophers.

One day, as the Dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the Prophet, and the oracle of the chief Mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a shady grove by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow creatures by communicating the discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who, approaching, sat down and sighed heavily, crying out at the same time, "Oh! Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life, or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow, and kindly inquired the cause of his grief:—"Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness; or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolations of sympathy? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of everything. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that?" asked the Dervish, "I adore the beautiful Zulema; but she loves another, and all my riches and honors are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

Before Almoran could reply, there approached a poor creature, clothed in rags, and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed, "Allah! be my stay, for I have none other!"

The Dervish went to him and kindly said, "What alleth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distresses. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—everything. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind; for in addition to my own sufferings, I see others around me revelling in those luxuries for lack of a small portion of which I am perishing."

At this moment a third man approached, with weary steps and languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and yawning desperately, cried out, "Allah! what shall I do? what will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants, that when supplied only produce disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked, "What is the cause of thy misery? What wantest thou?"

"I want a want," answered the other. "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that brought me nothing but disappointment, and honors that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labor of sustaining them: I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have everything I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoran paused a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself, "Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, everything, or nothing. It is impossible to make such beings happy, and may I eat dirt if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then, taking up his staff, he went on his way.

P.

—*New York Literary World*, July 19.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Shanghai*, for Hongkong:—
Silk..... 1,044 bales.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 17, Shanghai, for Hongkong.
17, Iona, „ Hongkong.
17, Geelong, „ London.
21, Katharine Sharer, „ London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Celestial, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Arioenis, and Kerata Roodin.
Singapore.—British Sovereign, Nonpareil, and Thomasine.
Hongkong.—Brenda, and Nymph.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanhai, April 24th, 1852.

Fresh Beef, ... 16-lb. per Dollar, 18-lb. to Shipping.
„ Mutton, ... 12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
„ Veal, ... 12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
„ Pork, ... 12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
Fowls, ... 95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks, ... 100 cash .. do. .. do.
Geese, ... Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons, ... 100 cash each.
Fresh Fish, ... 80 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish, ... 80 to 100 cash .. do.
Fresh Eggs, ... 8 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted, ... 16 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted, ... 50 to 85 cash .. do.
Yams, ... 28 cash .. do.
Walnuts, ... 80 cash .. do.
Dates, best, ... 220 cash .. do.
Chinese Hams, best, ... 18 cents .. do.
Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,650 good copper cash, and 1,320 common do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 18	Lanrick	B. brig	283	White	Bombay	Feb. 10	Opium	J., Matheson & Co.
„ 22	Celestial	A. ship	860	Palmer	San Francisco	Mar. 7	Ballast	Bull, Nye & Co.
„ 22	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Apr. 10	Opium	J., Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 16	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 18	Katharine Sharer	B. bark	312	Taylor	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed and Colred. Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Camlets Pieces
Sophie	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	
Balmoral, (*viâ* Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	„ 12	2,821,469	91,726			
Celestial	London	438	Dec. 1	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	
Sir Henry Pottinger	Liverpool	334	„ 17	2,897,221	38,865	120		500

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Audax		Apr. 22	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Celestial	103	Apr. 22	A. ship	861	Palmer	Bull, Nye & Co.		
Lanrick		Apr. 18	B. brig	283	White	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Australia	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Busscho	P. & D., N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	„	B. bark	336	Chaye	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	168	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. schr.	110	*Repairing*	Thomas Lacy.
Science	„	A. ship	336	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Murgand Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45					3,026,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,438
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,054	379,265	482,720	1,514,162	481,883	148,851	3,733,975	12,460,040	13,102
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	767,155	923,987	293,420	149,854	2,914,860	12,494,340	18,972
Year 1847-48	13,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	237,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,165,685	593,322	96,129	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,991	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,534	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50	13,422,745	1,125,300	25,500	35,816	16,609,237	536,445	312,409	1,352,012	2,509,343	685,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	19,237
Year 1850-51	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,706	694,485	10,767,724	36,722,540	17,543

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,683,436	41,441	16,931	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,003	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,239,449	18,460	83,323	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	603,981	393,498	171,543	1,573,991	12,510,363	15,915
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,303	.....	35,936	13,326,614	18,455	116,095	.....	137,602	228,607	49,124	546,883	13,867,497	15,163
Year 1850-51	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,033	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,523

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Murg and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	276,636	.....	.....	276,636	104,787	753,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	119,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	131,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,379,075	2,995,332	25
Year 1849-50	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,979	5,623,808	115
Year 1850-51	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	730,969	5,378,206	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,328	7,316,541	11,068,540	750

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,033	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,523
United States	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	730,969	1,793,227	264,441	5,378,206	697,370	441,328	7,316,541	11,068,540	750
Australia	8	551,000	60,330	1,500	600	613,200	2,600	777,160	2,300	.....	12,000	2,760	796,160	1,409,360	.....
Coastwise	21	1,694,969	15,310	15,512	.....	1,726,791	99,690	201,403	29,500	230,130	38,100	11,370	635,393	2,360,384	1,870
California	4	39,600	&	.....	.....	39,600	.....	400	16,800	59,600	43,700	7,000	126,500	196,500	.....
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	6,439,353	1,451,706	694,485	10,767,724	36,722,540	17,543

* The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,877,370	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,101	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,368	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,656	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,796,100	615,800	317,900	.....	2,447,600	45,849,900	18,300	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,861,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,136
Year 1849-50, Increase	5,674,630	.....	.....	751,694	321,499	.....	.....	916,569	7,664,192	.....	.....	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,802	307,622	1,184,634	6,861,386	.....	1,094
Year 1849-50, Decrease	.....	150,097	.....	.....	220,580	117,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,916	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Gitzcairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Patmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels	1851—*July Total*															5,004,425	2,933					143
In 9 „	„ *Aug.* „															2,264,832	2,870			1 box	2 pkgs.	6
In 8 „	„ *Sept.* „															3,612,359	1,196				78 pcs.	
In 11 „	„ *Oct.* „															4,830,027	2,850					93
In 7 „	„ *Nov.* „															2,112,493	2,396		13			41
In 5 „	„ *Dec.* „															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels	1852—*Jan. Total*															739,146	946			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 „	„ *Feby.* „															1,010,300	169					
Mar. 12	Pedlar, (for order)	193	Falmouth													163,405						
„ 13	India,	573	London													488,666				183.74		
„ 17	John Bright,	391	London													231,709	654					228
„ 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						
„ 27	D. of Richmond,	470	London																			
Apr. 10	Old England,	502	Liverpool													419,745						
„ 14	Geelong,	392	London													231,278	1,105					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug. Total—In 3 Vessels				429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300					
Sept. „ —In 4				280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	206,500	2,154,300	2,448,200					
Oct. „ —In 5	„			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,600	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70			
Nov. „ —In 6	„														2,351,400		82	11.94		
Dec. „ —In 6	„														3,323,913			15.99		
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	56,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100					
„ 21	Badgra (*viâ* Batavia	386	Boston	36,800			36,800	25,500	41,000	9,500	14,500			90,500	127,300					
„ 25	Gallego,	585	New York												400,600					
„ 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600					
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston												518,700					
„ 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												720,800	1,825		17.60		
„ 19	Sea Witch,	507	New York												185,000					
Apr. 12	Andes,	440	New York	189,749			189,749	20,425	19,651	19,211	141,103	10,095	28,643	239,231	438,980		9	9.46		

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																287,792				
Oct. „ —In 5	„															1,147,152				
Nov. „ —In 2	„															451,638				
Dec. „ —In 3	„															457,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign	264	Sydney													56,660				
„ 29	Ruby,	443	Sydney													244,138				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Aug. 29	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													695,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert	283	Do													350,878	
Dec. 31	Druid,	315	Do													259,215	

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